

States in advance Germany as a ship building nation.

The deep fisheries bounty is to encourage an industry which from the battle of Lexington to the battle of Santiago has furnished more men proportionately for the national defense than any other American industry. The annual expenditures is estimated at \$175,000. This amount offsets \$16,000 paid to promote fisheries by Canada, which uses for the purpose the annual interest on \$5,000,000 paid by the United States to Canada under the Halifax award in 1878. For seventy years the United States paid bounties to deep sea fishermen.

"The president of the United States has general supervision of regulations to enforce the act."

WANT TO OWN THE SHIP CANAL.

Proposition of San Blas Promoters Is Heard.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The subcommittee appointed to hear the representations in behalf of the several canal projects met during the afternoon for the purpose of interrogating reports of the American Isthmian Ship Canal company. Those who spoke for this company were General Edward W. Schell, consulting engineer; H. A. Adams, a stockholder, and Theodore Schroeder, counsel. They control the Darien route, also designated as the San Blas route.

They claimed to be able to secure a canal at sea level which will be only thirty miles in length from ocean to ocean. Their route extends from Montego harbor to Pearl island, and is based on surveys made first by Professor Hopkins in 1849, and afterwards by Messrs. McDougal, Sweet, Forman and Rude.

Their plan is to run a tunnel for five miles, this tunnel to be 202 feet in the clear and with a water thirty feet deep. The ships would be drawn through the canal by an electric trolley line. It was stated by the witnesses that they had secured estimates which convinced them that the tunnel work could be done at a cost not exceeding 87 cents per cubic yard, and they estimated that the entire canal could be constructed at an aggregate cost of from \$35,000,000 to \$50,000,000.

They said that the granite in that section is perfectly sound, and added that in case there would be places where it would be found not to be so the wall could be completed in three years' time.

When asked to make a proposition to the government they declined to do so, but said that within three years they would be able to state the terms under which they would allow the canal to be constructed by this route. These terms they stated would be to the effect that the government of the canal and that the government of the United States should agree to pay 50 per cent of the cost of construction, payments to begin when \$10,000,000 of work shall have been completed, and other payments to be made each time that \$10,000,000 worth of work is done.

CONVENTION POLICY BINDS.

Opinion Expressed at a Meeting of Prominent Democrats.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The special committee of Democratic representatives appointed at the last caucus to consider numerous resolutions defining party policy held an extended session today with a view to framing a report for presentation to another caucus. Representative Henry of Texas proposed a resolution defining the party policy to be a national convention was being held until the next convention was held.

The meeting lasted about four hours, and at its close Representative Richardson of Texas declared that the party policy was being defined by a national convention was being held until the next convention was held.

PRESIDENT FAVORS STATEHOOD

New Mexicans Assert Roosevelt Is Willing to Admit Them.

Washington, Jan. 17.—At a special meeting of the house committee on territories today a resolution was introduced by a committee of prominent non-partisan citizens of New Mexico, appointed by the governor of that territory to appear in behalf of statehood. B. S. Roddy, territorial delegate, made the opening argument. He said that New Mexico had been asking admission to the Union of states for many years, and the several congresses had refused to take any action by one or the other house.

The territory had a present population of 300,000, as shown by the annual report of the governor and the registration of 60,000 voters, and had a mineral agricultural, stock raising and other resources.

Asked if President Roosevelt favored admission, he said the delegation had three letters from him stating that he would do all he could to secure statehood for New Mexico.

CLERGYMAN STABS HIS STEPSON, ENDING A FEUD

Alton, Ill., Jan. 17.—Rev. Mr. Giddings tonight stabbed to death his stepson, Harry Hightield, and was himself perhaps fatally injured, sustaining two fractured ribs, besides internal injuries. The tragedy took place through misunderstanding, and was the culmination of a feud of long standing between the father and son, dating from the marriage of the boy's mother, five years ago. Hightield had just returned from three years' service in the Philippines.

"COFFIN NAILS."

The Small Boy Balances Accounts With His Female Censor.

"I don't suppose I've told you the story," said Brown, with a smile, "but it is too good to keep, so here goes: My wife is a pronounced enemy to cigarettes, and is ready at all times to strike a blow at the miserable little 'coffin nail,' as she takes delight in calling them. The other day I happened to meet a small boy solemnly smoking one of the little white rolls, and the sight caused her to hold up her hands in horror.

"Little boy," said she, severely, "don't you want to grow up to be a big, strong man?"

"Yes," answered the boy, between puffs.

"Well, you never will if you smoke those nasty things! They will make you critically ill!"

"Gee!" replied the boy, as he looked critically at his wife, who is extremely thin. "Gee! but you must have smoked a lot of them!"

Phil Ladyship.

(Philadelphia Press.)

"Some people have called me a 'plug,'" remarked the lady, "but I just now I guess I'm a nail."

"A nail?" exclaimed the dog running along under the carriage.

"Yes, this woman doesn't seem able to drive me straight."

Stops the Cough.

And Works off the Cold.

Luxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

UTAH SUGAR MAKER MISQUOTED BY ALCOBBYIST.

Bishop Cutler Promptly Denies a Statement That Product Can Be Sold for 3 Cents.

Reciprocity Concession Not Regarded Favorably by the Congressmen Who Believe the United States Has Already Done Enough.

(Special to The Herald.)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 17.—Bishop Cutler, general manager of the Lehi sugar factory, is expected here tonight and will probably appear before the ways and means committee Jan. 22, when beet sugar interests will be heard. It is the opinion here that the Cubans and their representatives advocating reduction of duties on free sugar have made a very poor case. This is particularly the case where they base their claims on sympathy for Cuba. The general sentiment among members of the house is that the United States has done enough for the Cubans. Hugh Kelley of New York, who engaged extensively in sugar planting in Cuba, in the course of his argument before the committee made the statement that Bishop Cutler had informed him that beet sugar could be sold to the consumer in Utah for 3 cents a pound at a profit.

A representative wired Cutler and also the Ogden sugar factory as to the receipt of this statement and has received an emphatic denial from both.

CONTENTION OF THE CUBANS.

What the Advocates of Concession Base Arguments Upon.

(Special to The Herald.)

Washington, Jan. 17.—Proposed concessions to sugar growers have produced large delegations to the capital. Representatives of the states which produce sugar are vigorously protesting against administration of the Cuban product free of duty, while others favor the measure either through sympathy with Cuba or because of commercial interests.

The Cubans base their petition to congress upon two propositions:

"First—The United States is under moral obligation to aid Cuba in the establishment of prosperity in the island and sugar as an industry is the only way to achieve this end without injury to American industry.

"Second—The commerce and industry of Cuba are in imminent danger of disaster if aid is not given immediately.

When the question of a possible reciprocal agreement with Cuba was under consideration last fall it was the intention of the secretary of war and the president that steps looking to this end would not be taken until after the establishment of a civil government in Cuba some time in June next, but the Cubans are now asking for the enactment of a special act to take effect at once, the urgency of the situation for the Cuban sugar industry being alleged as the reason for such special act.

Cubans are in haste.

"The usual method of fixing the basis of trade relations between two countries," argues the Cubans, "is the negotiation of a commercial treaty to be ratified by their governments. The objection which the Cubans make to this method is that it is too slow to meet the necessities of their present situation. The constitutional convention has framed and adopted a constitution for Cuba and ratified the Platt act which will exist between Cuba and the United States. In pursuance of the constitution an election was held on Dec. 31, 1901, for the choice of presidential electors, members of the house of representatives, governors of provinces and members of provincial councils. Another election will be held on Feb. 24, 1902, for the choice of a president, vice president and senators. The details of election must then be installed in office. The date of the inauguration of the new government has not yet been fixed.

At the interval of two months between the election and inauguration is an unreasonable allowance of time. This means that the negotiation of a treaty of commerce between the governments of Cuba and the United States cannot be commenced before May 1, 1902.

"A period of three or four months will be easily consumed in the negotiations of such a treaty. It will be necessary for this treaty to be submitted to the senate of the United States for advice and consent of that body to its ratification and to the house of representatives for its approval. If these steps are all taken with the utmost speed reasonably possible, the negotiation and ratification of a treaty will not be concluded during the present session of congress. The final decision will be postponed until the meeting of congress in the month of December, 1902. By reason of these necessities, the United States and Cuba cannot go into practical effect prior to the first day of January, 1903.

Statement of the Secretary of War.

In reference to the condition of the Cubans, the secretary of war says:

"In reliance upon fair and generous treatment by the United States, the Cuban planters have made strenuous efforts to revive their industry, and have raised their product of sugar from 308,000 tons in 1899 to 815,000 tons in 1900, while the output for the present year is estimated at something over 900,000.

"In view of our precept and trusting to our friendship, they have struggled to retrieve the disasters under which their country had suffered. All the best sugar lands of the island have been invested in the rebuilding of their mills and the replanting of their land. More than half of the people of the island are depending directly or indirectly upon the success of that industry. If it succeeds we may expect peace, plenty, domestic order and the happiness of a free and contented people to live and to prosper through which Cuba was true.

"If it fails we may expect that the fields will again become waste, the mills will be abandoned, and that poverty and starvation, disorder and anarchy will ensue; that the charities and the schools which we have been building up will find no money for their support and will be discontinued; that the sanitary precautions which have made Cuba no longer a dreaded source of pestilence, but one of the most healthy islands in the world, will of necessity be abandoned, and our Atlantic seaboard must again suffer from the injury to commerce and the maintenance of quarantines at an annual cost of many millions.

"Cuba has acquiesced in our right to say that she shall not put herself in the hands of any other power, whatever her necessities, and in our right to insist upon the maintenance of free and orderly government throughout her limits, however impoverished and desperate may be her people. Correlation to this right is a duty of the highest obligation to treat her not as an enemy, not at arm's length as an aggressive commercial rival, but with a generosity which toward her will be just to the world and toward her that they shall contribute to her welfare as well as our own."

500,000 WOMEN

Have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Their letters are on file and prove this statement to be a fact, not a mere boast. When a medicine has been successful in curing so many women, you cannot well say without trying it—"I do not believe it will help me."

LYDIA E.

Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

is a positive cure for all those painful

Ailments of Women.

It will entirely cure the worst forms of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements of the Womb, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life.

Your Medicine cured me of terrible female illness.

Mrs. M. E. MILLER, La Crosse, Wis., Boston, Mass.

Backache.

It has cured more cases of Backache and Lumbago than any other remedy the world has ever known. It is almost infallible in such cases. It dissolves and expels Tumors from the Uterus in an early stage of development, and checks any tendency to cancerous growth.

Your Vegetable Compound removed a Fibroid Tumor from my back, and gave me relief.

Mrs. B. A. LORRAINE, Westfield, Mass.

Bearing-down Feeling.

Womb troubles, causing pain, weight, and backache, instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. Under all circumstances it acts in harmony with the laws of nature, and is as harmless as water.

Backache left me after taking the second bottle. Your medicine cured me of it.

Mrs. SARAH HOLSTEIN, 3 Davis Block, Gorham St., Lowell, Mass.

Irregularity.

Suppressed or Painful Menstruations, Weakness of the Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Headache, Nervous Prostration, Headache, General Debility.

It is a grand medicine. I am thankful for the good it has done me.

Mrs. J. W. J., 76 Caroline St., Littleton, N. H.

Dizziness, Faintness.

Extreme Lassitude, "drowsy" feeling, and "want to be left alone" feeling, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy, or the "blues," and Headache. These are some indications of Female Weakness, some derangement of the Uterus.

I was troubled with Dizziness, Headache, Faintness, Swelling of the Feet, and general debility.

Mrs. SARAH B. BAKER, Bucksport, Me.

The whole story, however, is told in an illustrated book which goes with each bottle, the most complete treatise on female complaints ever published.

For eight years I suffered with Backache and general debility, and was cured by Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Mrs. L. L. TOWN, Littleton, N. H.

Kidney Complaints.

Backache of either sex the Vegetable Compound always cures.

The Vegetable Compound is sold by all druggists or sent by mail in form of pills or Lozenges, on receipt of the name and address, free of charge.

Correspondence, free of charge.

You can address in strictest confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM, CO., Lynn, Mass.

BOOK PRINTED

362 YEARS AGO

Valuable Possession of a Resident of Salt Lake.

IS AN INTERESTING VOLUME

ISSUED IN GERMAN AT FRANKFURT-ON-THE-MAIN.

One of the oldest printed books, probably, in existence is the highly prized possession of John A. Lenzie of 360 South Eighth East street, in this city. The volume, which is in the German language, was printed 362 years ago and has been in the Lenzie family for 100 years past. One page of the old book contains a note written with pen and ink 362 years ago. The book is one of the greatest curiosities in this part of the country and it would take a large price to secure it from its present owner.

The book, which is somewhat dilapidated from time and rough usage, contains about 500 pages and contains treatises on botany, natural history, medicine, physics and several other topics. Each page contains several wood cut illustrations, some of which are colored. Of course, the type from which the book was printed was of wood, but the workmanship is indicated by the printer's mark and the printing press had been invented.

Printed in 1540.

On the fly leaf of the book in ancient German are the words, "Printed at Frankfurt-on-Main, by Christian Egenolff, in September of the year 1540." The pages have turned yellow with age and in many places the ink has eaten through the paper and illustrations and words have been obliterated.

On a half blank page of the book, written with a pen and ink, are the words, "This book belongs to Hans Muller. He is 14 years old and is the sixth son of his father. This is so and the countess is right." The writing bore the date 1613 and in places the ink has eaten through the paper.

On another page of the book, written in ancient German by someone who failed to sign his name, is an account of where the book was given to Anton Lenzie over 100 years ago, as he was starting for America.

Since that time the book has come down from father to son, until it came into the possession of the present Mr. Lenzie.

Too Many of Them.

(Philadelphia Press.)

"No," said the candid liberate, "when I'm arrested for being full I never give a thought to the fact that I'm giving too many people."

"Indeed, and what is your name?" inquired the magistrate.

"John Jones."

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BUFFALO IN THE NATIONAL PARK

Dying and Race May Become Extinct.

Butte, Mont., Jan. 17.—According to reports received from the Yellowstone National park the buffalo herd within its confines are rapidly disappearing and unless congress makes further provision threaten to become extinct. New blood must be introduced into the little herd of bison frequenting the park.

Last winter but eighteen buffaloes remained in the Hayden valley of the former herd of thirty. The specimens that now exist lack the strength of their ancestor herd of predecessors and are barely able to withstand the rigors of the winter.

Elks are reported more numerous than any other of the big animals excepting bears.

In the park there are at least 5,000 of them within the park limits. Antelope, too, are numerous, especially in the valley of the Gardiner river, where a band of 1,000 is sometimes seen.

It is urged, the fence, built across the Gardiner canyon, as the animals, having lost the greater part of their fear for man, wander across the park limits and become prey of the hunters.

CITY ENGINEER KELSEY RESIGNS

Follows Example of Board of Public Works.

OTHERS TO DO LIKEWISE

DEVINE AND CONDIE ARE LIKELY TO STICK FAST.

Following the pace set by Chairman Dooly and the members of the board of public works in placing their resignations in the hands of Mayor Thompson, City Engineer Kelsey yesterday presented his resignation to the mayor.

Unlike the board of works members, however, the engineer is willing to serve another term if the mayor sees fit to appoint him.

The action of the board of works members in resigning, to take effect when their successors are appointed and qualified, was not altogether unexpected, but when Engineer Kelsey threw a resignation fit yesterday all of the other heads of departments in the city service became almost panic-stricken. They had concluded that there would be nothing to do but to hold onto their jobs during the ensuing two years, or in other words, they believed that the declaration of Mayor Thompson that no changes were contemplated would make it unnecessary for them to borrow any trouble over the situation.

Mayor Thompson himself took a philosophical view of the situation and ventured the remark that he had not yet heard one dissent to the proposition that this little courtesy is shown him from each of the departments heads in the municipality whom he appointed two years ago, and whose terms of office are now at an end. While the mayor declined to state just what he intended doing with reference to filling the offices where vacancies occur by resignation, he wishes it understood that none of those who do resign need fear that they will not be reappointed merely because they have taken an opportunity to relieve the executive of possible embarrassment in determining whether to make any changes in his official staff.

More Resignations Coming.

Other resignations will be forthcoming in a few days, but almost every one of them will have a string to them. Not to be outdone in showing a courtesy to the mayor, Health Commissioner King and Land and Water Commissioner Westerfield will follow suit in placing their official fate in the hands of the appointing power. Waterworks Superintendent James Adamson yesterday that he is "wising up" to the situation and is perfectly willing to resign if the mayor wishes it as a courtesy. Like the others, Sexton Carter, Park Commissioner, Building Inspector Ulmer and Oil and Measure Inspector Nebeker are willing and anxious to have the opportunity of refusing a reappointment, but they wait to see what the next few days will bring forth before yielding this courtesy the mayor. Street Supervisor Condie will be one of the last to resign his office, for he is of the kind which does not believe in resigning when he has no intention of surrendering his job, but he will see to it that he is not the last of the crowd to resign in the hope of being reappointed.

Devine Will Stick.

There is one official, Fire Chief Devine, who, his friends declare, will not pry loose from his job so easily. The chief was out of the city yesterday, and no expression could be obtained from him. It will be recalled that some time ago Chief Devine announced that he would resign if his salary was not increased, but now that the chances of the decision to be very slim of getting a raise of pay, the chief's friends say he was not entirely in earnest when he left in the resigning mood. Nevertheless, Chief Devine offered to waive \$250 in the mayor's decision yesterday with William Howell that Chief Devine would place his resignation at the mayor's disposal before all of the expected resignations are in.

Some of the city officials who don't take kindly to the resignation race as a courtesy to the executive fear that in the new deal the mayor will have a "short deck" which will result in the counting out of one or two of the department heads by the appointment of entirely new men, but the mayor's friends are giving the assurance that he will play "on the square."

Chief of Police Hilton is not expected to resign. His case will probably be disposed of before the next ten days by the mayor's action in the mayor's action in removing him.

Home Training.

(Judge.)

"The powers are growing more excessive in their demands," said the first Chinaman.

"Yes," agreed the second Chinaman; "they insist on many concessions from us as their servants exact of them."

Agreed.

Nodd—Well, at last I have found a subject upon the merits of which I and I have the most perfect unanimity.

Nodd—Our new baby.

Try to Assassinate Popular Man.

Trinidad, Colo., Jan. 17.—At 2 o'clock this morning two shots were fired through the window of the bedroom of Superintendent Deck of the Starville coal mine at Starville. Neither hit him, and he rushed out but could see nothing. He says he could hear the would-be murderers running, but it is mysterious who prompted the attack upon the life of Mr. Deck. He is very popular in Starville and adjoining mining camps.

Money for Evanston Building.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The senate committee on public buildings and grounds today authorized a favorable report on the bill for \$100,000 for a government building at Evanston, Wyo.

Funeral of Mr. Gerrans.

The funeral of Richard Gerrans, a member of the I. O. O. F., who died a few days ago, was held from the Odd Fellows hall yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The services were